## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ADITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MECHANIC'S HALL, 472 Broadway-Negro MELODIES

New York, Saturday, October 10, 1857.

## The flews,

The money panic is the topic of the day, and we devote a large portion of our space to the subject. There was a flurry yesterday with regard to the Park Bank, and at one time quite a run upon it The bank, however, stood its ground, and came off without damage. The Bowery Bank, late in the afternoon, stopped payment, and was in consequence suspended from the Clearing House. We understand that as, in common with the other banks of this city, the bills are secured by stocks of the State of New York, they will hereafter be received as usual by all the city banks at par. The Central Bank of Brooklyn has stopped, and its affairs are in the hands of a receiver. The meeting of bank officers held yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, resuited, we are informed, in little else than the adoption of a resolution to the effect that they will afford the merchants all the relief in their power. This, in reality, cannot be said to amount to much in a time like the present.

The table annexed gives the movements of breadstuffs yesterday at the various points indicated:-

	RECEIPTS		
	Flour, bbis.	Wheat, bush,	Corn, bush
Buffalo	6,000	54,000	16,000
Oswego	2000.	3,5 0	8,000
Obicaro	2,0.0	100,000	4,100
September 12 to the september 12 to the	FRIPMENTS		- Stay
Buffalo	nose.	48,000	27,000
Oawego	none.	7 500	6,000
Obloago		none.	35,000
Albany		none.	11,000
te Detecte on	minusten 6	he messints	amauntal.

At Detroit, on Thursday, the receipts am to 3,200 barrels flour and 10,000 bushels wheat Produce is rapidly accumulating at all the lake

The telegraphic reports of the election in Kansas which we publish this morning, are of a character to please all parties. One authority reports that the democrats have carried the Legislature by a small majority, while another gives the election to the republicans by a large vote. All accounts, however, agree that the contest was carried on without vioence, and there is some satisfaction in that.

The European mails to the 26th ult., brought by the steamer Niagara, reached this city yesterday afternoon. We do not find in our files of papers anything of special importance that was not embraced in our telegraphic summary of the news sent from Halifax, except the weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England, and the details of the trial of the parties implicated in the frauds on the Northern railroad of France, both of which may be found under their appropriate head in to-day's paper.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesbusiness. A mandamus was received for the payment to Samuel C. Jolly for 4,000 glass ballot boxes, at \$15 each-amounting in all to \$60,000. It was laid over. A resolution was adopted reinstating such members of the municipal police force as had not been legally dismissed. A resolution to fill varancies by members of the municipal police was laid over. Several policemen who had been suspended were reinstated. The sum of \$2,000 each was voted the families of policemen Jarbo, Sparks and Anderson, who were killed in the discharge o their duty.

For several days past, owing to the non-payment of wages due, there have been apprehensions of a disturbance among the workmen at the Eric Rail road tunnel at Bergen cut. Yesterday the laborers, to the number of ten or twelve hundred, assembled evidently with the intention of making a hostile de monstration, but, after detaining one or two trains for a short time, through the intercession of the Catholic clergy man and the Sheriff of Hudson county, and the presence of a force of military, which had been ordered out, the mob was reduced to quietness.

Our Washington despatch states that the Walker flibusters are actively recruiting at the South, and that already several bandred have gathered at New Orieans. Late accounts from Texas state that the sloop Elizabeth cleared at Galveston on the 29th ult., for Tehuantepec, with a number of "a iventurous Texans on board." It is said that the United States officers at the South sympathise with the fillbusters, and the latter, therefore, apprehend no difficulty in carrying out their plans.

Our Santiago de Chile correspondent gives us an interesting account of the trial of the Southern railroad in Chile, and a view of the extent and cost of all the railroad enterprises of South America. It will be seen that most of them being built under English auspices and with English capital, the South Americans have taken proportionately "a longer and a stronger" pull at John Bull's purse than our rallway men have.

The chemical works of John Eastwood and the

grist mill of Josiah Rhodes, at Belleville, N. J., were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last. The entire loss is estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars-insurance lifteen hundred

James Gaynor, a native of Ireland, aged forty years, committed suicide by hanging himself to a bedpost at No. 158 Washington street yesterday. He had been somewhat deranged for some time past.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and after granting one license, adjourned till Monday at one o'clock, when the counsel for the Liquor Deal ers' Association will be present and make known to the Board the opinious and designs of the Association, also the legal points of the suits they propose instituting against the Board.

The examination into the charge made by Nathan Levins against Israel Steinhardt of robbing him of £940 (nearly \$5,000) in English bank notes, was resumed yesterday morning before the Recorder at his office. The evidence adduced changed the aspect of the case materially, for it seems that Levins and two other Jews, aided by a Tombs lawyer named Peyser, are charged with intimidating Steinhardt, and offering to let him go if he would give them half the money, which he did not do by the advice of counsel, who arrived at the scene of action while the Shylocks were demanding their "pounds" of flesh Three respectable merchants testified that Steinhardt exhibited the bills to them a few months ago. The Becorder discharged Steinhardt from custody | England.

last evening, and ordered the money to be deposited in bank till the investigation is concluded. It seems that Messra. Steinhardt and Levins have been pretty extensive brokers in Europe, and they confess that they were compelled to leave. On arriving here one tries to rob the other.

The trial of John Fellinger, an aged German, a locksmith, charged with burglary in the first degree, under aggravating cincumstances, in breaking into the dwelling house of Simon Reinhardt, 228 avenue A, on the 24th of August, was resumed yesterday in the Court of Sessions, and through the tediousness of counsel occupied the whole of the day. The evidence against the accused was succinct and conclusive, the complainant and his wife and another man positively identifying him as the per. son who was found in their bedroom and who stabbed them. After deliberating for a few moments the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The Recorder in passing sentence said that he had evidence before him that the prisoner had served a long term of imprisonment in Germany for crimes of a similar character; that he was a notorious burglar; that he had nearly committed two murders, and that it was his imperative duty to prevent such men from being at large. He sentenced Fellinger to imprisonment in the State prison at hard labor for the term of his natural life. Fellinger wept bitterly, and protested that he was innocent, as he was removed from the bar. Wm. Callaghan, 45 years old, pleaded guilty to bigamy. His first wife s 27 years old and the second 65. Remanded for sentence. Frederick Hagamire was acquitted of a felonious assault upon Mary Ann Smith, residing at 231 Nineteenth street, on the 2d of September. The Recorder observed that it was the most remark able verdict he ever heard, as the evidence seemed to be very clear against the accused.

The cotton market was quiet, and no sales of mome: were reported. Small shipments were made for Liverpool on owner's account. The markets in searly every branch of trade presented a remarkable condition. There seemed to be a want of animation and activity in nearly every description of trade, and a wide margin established be tween rales for cash and on time. In flour, however, owing to the temporary interruption to canal navigation by a break, the receipts were light and stock limited-in consequence of which prices of State and Western brands were firmer, with a fair amount of sales. All except prime to choice lets of wheat were dull and heavy. The sales were confined to small parcels of Southern white No sales of Western of moment were reported. The supply of corn was light, and sales limited at 67c. 69c. delivered, for Western mixed. Pork was easier, with small sales of mess at \$23 a \$23 50, closing at the inside figure. Sales of sugars were confined to 300 tion-private terms. Shippers were waiting for the re ceipt of the Nisgara's private letters before doing much. and engagements were light. It was supposed that the first tow with canal receipts, since the repair of the break, would reach here by next Monday morning at farthest.

What will be the Effect of the Revulsion

Abroad ! As day after day passes in the terrible financial agony we can see the country thrill from end to end. Bank failures succeed each other slowly but regularly in the North and East. In the West there has been so little money, and so much business has been done on credit, that the revulsion is likely to be more severely felt there than anywhere else; though hitherto none but the premonitory symptoms of it have been noticed. The city banks of New York and Boston still hold out, and the managers say-whatever they think that they will weather the crisis. We hope some of them may. As to the merchants, after the failures of this week no catastrophe could be regarded as surprising. Failure has now become

the rule and solvency the exception. Such are the melancholy fruits of six weeks revulsion in this country. Even if the evil were to be cured to-morrow, and confidence restored. business has received a check which it will take years to get over.

But if such are the products of the revulsion here, what will they be abroad? What effect

will it produce in England and France ? This question naturally directs attention to the great seats of manufacturing industry-Manchester, Paris, Birmingham, Lyons. To these towns we owe millions of dollars which we cannot pay. add that our creditors must fail if they hav not inordinate reserve means of their own to sustain them, is superfluous. But we must go beyond this. Far more terrible in its results on the condition and prospects of England and France than the suspension of payments by the manufacturers of Manchester and Lyons would be the stoppage of the mills for want of cotton. That would produce an absolute revolution; and whatever happens, the Europeans will not risk that.

The first consequence of the news will therefore be a dreadful terror in England lest they should run short of cotton. And as they will be notified, simultaneously with the news of our troubles, that produce is not being moved for want of specie to move it, we may assume as a matter of course that specie will at once begin to come over from England. Our merchants talk confidently of an arrival of ten millions of gold from Europe within a couple of months, with which to send forward the produce they cannot dispense with.

Where is this specie to come from? England at latest accounts was seriously embarrassed. For twelve to fifteen months-we might almost say. ever since the close of the Russian war-the English money market has been in a state of permanent stringency, and the demand for capital considerably in excess of the supply. Quite recently the Indian mutinies have involved a new and enormous outlay. That Indian rebellion must be put down with money sent from Englandshould it cost five hundred millions only, it would be cheaply done. Then, turning to France, we find the Crédit Mobilier, which has overshadowed every other financial enterprise in the country for so long, at length breaking up and slowly tending to ruin and dissolution. Side by side with this, the railroads of France which have been interwoven with and sustained by the credit, are falling into precisely the same state as our railroads here; many of them must break before many months elapse.

Now the question is, what effect will a sudden drain of specie from these countries to the United States have upon them?-for it must be well remembered that the specie will come, whatever it costs. England and France can dispense with

solid merchants, but not with American produce-There is not a question but the effect of such a drain would be severe. It may seriously embarrass the operations of the government of England for the quelling of the mutiny. It may precipitate the fall of the Credit Mobilier. It cannot but aggravate the already insecure position of the Bank of France. But it may lead to far

greater consequences than these. We have already noticed how the revulsion here has had the singular effect of breaking up and destroying the anti-slavery factions, the clamor between North and South, and the noise of the trading philanthropists. A similar revulsion in Europe might produce political effects of a far more disastrous character. They need not be speculated upon at length; suffice it to say, that crisis which should close the mills and ruin the merchants might very naturally lead to the overthrow of a dynasty in France or of a ministry in

THE PANIC AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS AND Publishing Houses.—When the first symptoms of the present crisis began to manifest themselves an outery was raised against the press as being the authors of an unnecessary panic. The rapid progress of the epidemic, however, soon showed that its origin was deep seated, and that the newspapers merely reflected the actual features of the malady.

A little sober thought at the outset would have shown that this clamor against the alleged alarmist tendencies of the press was a senseless one What interest have the newspapers to depreciate the property of commercial men or to paralyze the operations of trade? With the prosperity of both the welfare of the press is, as a general rule, inseparably allied, and what injures the one, must, to a greater or lesser extent, injure the other.

In 1837 the disasters that swept away so many commercial houses carried in their train a host of flash newspapers and periodicals, which had thriven upon the artificial stimulus applied to them by the prevailing extravagance of times. These papers were a luxury, the present the present the papers were a luxury, the present the p not a necessity; and when the period retrenchment arrived they were compelled to obey the inexorable law which regulates the demand and supply in such matters. With these superfluities went out of existence a number of publishing houses, whose books coming within the same category of unnecessary indulgences, were among the first to be lopped off.

The same phases seem to mark the presen crisis. Literature and journalism are both affected to pearly as great an extent as any of the leading branches of commercial business. The paper makers were amongst the first to fail, and now some of our great publishing houses are following in their wake. Where the latter have not been compelled to suspend payment, as in the case of the Harpers, they are obliged to relieve the pressure upon them by stopping the further progress of their literary undertakings. The Appletons, for instance, who had a large force of writers engaged upon their Encyclopædia, have dismissed the greater portion of them, although the work is not half complete. When houses of this character are reduced to such necessities, the condition of establishments of inferior resources must be bad indeed. It is in the nature of things that most of these latter concerns should fall, for as three-fourths of the books published are neither instructive nor useful, they will have to incur the fate of other superfluous

luxuries. As in 1837, these disasters amongst the paper makers and the publishing trade generally will be followed by the disappearance of a host of weekly newspapers and other ephemeral journals, which have no vitality beyond the passing caprices of the public. To these the New York Ledger will probably be an exception, from the energetic business habits of its proprietor and the peculiarity of its circulation.

The daily papers which have been conducted on anything like sound business principles, and which have been kept free from connection with stock gambling and building speculations, will scarcely feel the pressure. Some of them whose proprietors have been bitten by this mania, have, we understand, been compelled to retrench their legitimate business expenses in consequence. The Daily Times, for example, is not only cutting down its salaries, but reducing the number of its editors and employes. Had its proprietors kept out of Wall street they might have avoided this most painful and repugnant necessity. The HERALD, by confining itself to its legitimate province, and pursuing a straightforward business course, has always been able to steer clear of such shifts. The errors which its proprietor may have committed in the course of a long and arduous career, have never yet caused truth is that it is as much to the sound business system on which it is carried on, as to its literary talent, that the HERALD owes its present unexampled prosperity. Do our speculative cotemporaries desire to know the principle on which that system is based? It is that a man should undertake no more than his resources will enable him to accomplish. AN HONEST CONFESSION AS FAR AS IT GOES-

WHERE IS THE REMEDY ?- The Albany Evening Journal, the central organ of Thurlow Weed Seward and Company, in a late editorial on the crisis, says that "we have been dealing too extensively in high priced railroads." This is the truth, but not all the truth, in regard to the stockjobbing, lobbyjobbing and kite-flying speculations of such comprehensive political financiers as Weed, Matteson and a host of others, of all parties, of the same financial school They have been dealing too largely in their lobby jobs, both at Washington and Albany-too largely in patent monopolies, in railroad land bills, in various schemes of moonshine internal improvements, in Western prairies, in lithograph Western ity and town lots, in Kansas emigrations, speculations, and Kansas bleedings of all sorts; too largely in niggers, too largely in rotten banks, and too largely with the spoils and plunder managers of party conventions and party legislative majorities. Now all these bubbles are bursting, and the worst of it is that the honest and unoffending industrial classes of the country feel the shock most heavily, which is always the case. But is it likely that the developements, the dreadfal consequences, the misery and the ruin which the excesses of speculators, stockjobbers, lobbyjobbers, banks, railroads, and the follies of fashion, are bringing upon the whole American people, will be overlooked and forgotten this time? No. From this dark day benceforward until there shall be some permanent and secure system for the regulation of our currency and our commerce, this important subject will be the paramount question in every section of the Union, and among all classes of the people. The nigger agitation must give way to the superior issues

rests of the country may repose. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, in a small way, is endeavoring to provide a temporary alleviation for the financial disorders which now so seriously afflict the people of that State, with the rest of us. But no palliative in the shape of bread and milk poultices will reach the seat of the disease. Congress alone can reach it; and in this view, we look to the administration and to the next Congress for the practical agitation of more important issues than nigger abstractions or spoils and plunder. Let our worthy President prepare his programme; the country will look to him for the initiation of the leading measures of positive relief; and the experience of the past will readily suggest to the cool, clear head of Mr. Buchanan the present and future policy of his administration. Niggers for several years to come will be but a secondary issue; and

of a safe currency, sound credits, and a solid and

permanent basis of security upon which all the

varied financial, commercial and business inte-

questions of finance, currency and commerce will be paramount. Such are the signs and the developements of the day.

OUR FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS AND OUR AMUSEMENTS.—The theatres have not as yet felt the pinch of our monetary embarrassments, but they cannot hope to escape it. To judge from the appearance which they nightly present, one would imagine that money was still circulating freely amongst us. The Opera, which has been the only theatre to suffer, has been again crowded for the last few nights; but this is only a spasmodic and deceptive symptom. The falling off in the receipts last week were an unmistakable evidence of the prospects of the undertaking in the critical circumstances in which the community are placed. The revival of the last few nights was only such as usually marks the close of a season. The production of "Don Giovanni" was also an attractive item to be taken into the account.

The Opera will be a dead failure this winter, nless steps be taken by those immediately inpersonnel and their expenses, the Opera cannot exist as an exception to the rule. If the artists engaged feel any interest in the speculation, and are averse to seeing it come to an abrupt termination, they will, like the Messrs. Chickering's sagacious workmen, come forward to the relief of the management. As a half loaf is better than no bread, those who have made high terms with the directors in the anticipation of an upusually prosperous season, had better at once offer to reduce their pretensions by one-half, or at least one-third. This is the only way in which the Opera can be carried safely over to the spring, or which offers a chance to the artists engaged to obtain any portion of the salaries contracted for.

In the same spirit we would recommend the first class performers at the other theatres to anticipate the pinch that must soon make itself felt in those establishments, and to make such arrangements with the managers as will relieve the latter from the distressing necessity of closing them altogether. This will be not only generous but just, and will in the end prove the only wise policy for all concerned. Opera singers and theatrical stars would do well to recollect that it is their eagerness to engross all the profits of their own performances which gives occasion to such frequent breaches of faith on the part of managers.

THE PANIC AND THE PREACHERS .- We presume hat on to-morrow the sensation preachers will take up the popular topic of the day, and will edify their hearers with some new ideas as to the present financial revulsion. As a general thing, all these holy men manage when they take up a question of public interest, disconnected with the clergy, to misstate the facts in the first place, to make the wildest and most absurd deductions in the second place, and finally to suggest remedies which are worse than the disease. We would suggest to them some points upon which they may enlarge. Let brother Beecher leave bleeding Kansas to Governor Walker, and attend to bleeding Wall street. Let him explain how his confreres of the Independent tumbled through. Let him or brother Cheever tell us how several pious houses, like that of Bowen & McNamee happen to go to the wall. If preaching and praying are of any value, they have had enough of it, and of the good old orthodox Calvinistic Puritan Congregational fire and brimstone school, too. And finally, as all these pillars of the churches have been foremost in good works, let the churches now help them, out of their abundance. Let the pulpit suggest that Wall street be relieved by bleeding the Bible Society and Missionary funds. We want the money for our own heathens, who will soon be without a shirt to their backs, and thereby be in a much worse conder the wearing of shirts an uncomfortable sacrifice to social prejudices. Then, as all these preachers have been more or less mixed up with politics, let them recommend that the Irish Slieve gammon Fund, the Hungarian Fund and the Kansas Fund be dug up and appropriated to the relief of Wall street. All this money would be very valuable in Wall street just now-worth three per cent per month, with collateral security. Where is it? Let us have it out.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A NEW INVESTMENT. -Out of regard for the numerous sufferers who have gone their depth in the fancy railway seen ritles and other bubbles of the day, we call attention to an advertisement which will be found in our columns this morning, headed "Gold Mines, Iron Works and Negroes for Sale." Here is a sale under mortgage of the property of the "High Shoals (Gaston county, North Carolina) Manufacturing Company," embracing fifteen thousand acres of land, gold mines, beds of iron ore, and sixteen negroes, "all but one fellows and mechanics." We hope the quondam bulls in Wall street will not let this opportunity slip to obtain some salve for their fingers burned in the fire of their late operations. Some of those black republican philosophers who have been into everything and have been bitten every time, who have sunk no end of money in Kansas funds, Central Railroad stock, lobby speculations at Albany and Washington, and fancy stock gambling of all sorts, can now have an opportunity to retrieve their fallen fortunes by an investment in some real solid property, over which the Brokers' Board has no control. Think of it, gentlemen. Land, gold mines, iron ore, water power and fifteen stout likely niggers-all mechanics, and each worth at least "feen hundred dollars, with a good margin for a rise! Niggers are always above par. The Worcester philosopher and philanthropist, Eli Thayer, ought also to look into this matter. Here is a better chance for him to invest his money than in the waste lands of the Virginia first families. Let Mr. Thayer and the gored bulls join together, buy the land, the gold nines, the iron ore and the niggers-don't forget the niggers-take some of the Kansas funds to set the thing going, send out some broken down stump crators to work the mines, and they may make money enough to get them off the shoals, where they have been high and dry for some time.

Capt. Robert Tansill, commanding the Marine Guard on board the United States receiving ship North Carolina, left yesterday, 9th inst., to attend as a witness one of the Naval Cours of Isquiry at Washington.

By private advices from the fisg ship Wabash, of the Home Squadren, we are informed that she will leave Aspinwall for New York on the arrival of the United States sloop of war Saratogs, which is expected in that port on or about the 20th inst. Capt Jan. F. Schenok, commanding the United States receiving ship North Carolina, is on a visit to Ohio. He will return to his post in about these weeks.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Kassa Election.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 9, 1867. The officers of the steadyers Aubrey had Calaract, just arrived from Booneville, formish the following:

DEMOGRATIO MAJOUTINE DY NAMELS.

250
Alchiese county.

returns are not entirely authentic.

Johnson county is said not to contain more than 500

There is entire harmony of action between the Northern and Southern democrats, who are almost entirely adminis-tration or Walker men; and their action in the Legislature

will be shaped after Walker's manifesto, provided he can control what he has organized. There is but little doubt that the democrats have carried

both branches of the Legislature.

The Quindaro Chindowan of the 7th says:—As far as beard from the election has passed off quietly. In several places the polis were kept open until Tuesday evening. We have no efficial returns, but the following is the re-

ported vote given in the following place:-Gum Springs..... 117 Oxiote
Osatch
Spring Hill
Lawreace
Lecompton
Centropolis
Willow Springs 

Wyendotte gives 66 majority for Parroll, rep

Later advices from Kansas state that the democratic ma jority in Leavenworth county is 100; in Atchison 47; in Johnson 250; and in Donighen that the vote is about even. ried the Legislature by a small majority; but a disinter ested gentleman just arrived at Boonville from Santa Fo, who passed through the interior counties of Kansas, and resident of Beonville just returned from Lawrence, report that the republicans have carried the Legislature by a

The name ambraced in the despatches of Thursday night and Friday morning was obtained by our correspondent at Bornville of the officers and passengers on the ma boat, which accounts for the discrepancies therein contained. The despatches from our regular Kansas correspondents have not yet come to hand.

News from Washington PILIBUSTER MOVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH-OF THE PENSION OFFICE, BTC.

Private letters received here to day from the South, by persons who sympathise with Walker's flibusiering novements, state the regruiting business is progressing finely. There are several hundred recruits already a New Orleans. It is farther stated that they apprehend no difficulty or hindrance in leaving any of the Southern ports, as most of the officers of government sympathis with the movement. It is shrewdly suspected here that some of the Marshals, District Attorneys, &c., are winking at this movement. The administration is on the qui vice. Look out for a few secret government officers from this locality in Southern ports.

The recognition of the provisional government of Nica-ragua was discussed to day in Cabinet meeting. It seems to be determined to wait no longer for a report from Mr. Wm. Carey Jones. Mr. Yrissarri is anxious to have the provisional government recognised, although he is accredited here by the Rivas government.

blee' wagen road party, but the facts detailed have ap

Mr. Suchanan has determined to make no change in the head of the Pension Office, but to continue the present Commissioner, George C. Whiting, Esq. There is no bureau under the government where there is an equal amount of labor done in proportion to the force employed; nor are there any employes of the government so poorly componented as the clearies in the Pension Office. Their duties embrace not only the disposition of enormous mounts of raphic means and while the common of the commo amounts of public money and public land, but the construction of all the pension and bounty land laws passed by Congress from the beginning of the government. Sec-retary Thompson should look to these facts in preparing his cetimates and recommendations for the next Con-

The resignation of Edwin Fuller as Pension Agent, at

Portsmouth, N. H., was received te-day by the Secretary of the Interior. Captain Meigs in the course of a few weeks more will have secured approved titles to land lying along the whole line of the Washington squeduct—and then the work will commence within the District. Captain Meigs thinks that hands in eighteen months. If contractors comply with their obligations they will do the same. This he is doubtful of, and as I stated last night, he favors the employment with it. The main pipes leading to the Capitol and other public buildings will be 12 and 28 inches in diameter—one pipe being laid on each side of the street. When one pipe s out of order the other will be ready for use. The main pipes in New York are 48 inches.

Robert C. Walker, late Secretary of the Pennsylvan Agricultural Society, was to day appointed Receiving and Disbursing Clerk in the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent

Before Naval Court No. 1, to-day, case of Mr. Hall still pending, Commander E. L. Handy and Captain Goldsborough were examined on the government's behalf. I Court No. 2, the case of Lieut. Fitzgerald has been re sumed, and Commander Sinclair and Lieut. Duer were ramined in it to day on the government's behalf. In Court No. 3, the case of Mr. Selden was consided and his defence was read. The case of Lieut. Flagg is expected

be taken up by this Court to morrow. The Speaker's platform in the new Bouse of Representatives is being made of white marbles beautifully polished.

THE GRNERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH. PROBABLE RECEPTION OF THE NICARAGUAN MINIS TER-PROGRESS OF COL. NOBLE'S PACIFIC WAGON BOAD-THE BANES OF THE DISTRICT, STC.

It is now probable that the present government of Nicaragua will be recognized by the reception of its Minister, Yrissarri, with a view to the formation of a treaty with that republic, to permanently scoureffor the United States the privilege of the Transit route. The Postmaster General has appointed six agents, at an

annual salary of \$1,000 each, for the through express mail from Baltimore to Cincinnati, the object being to secure more regularity than herotofore.

The Interior Department has received despatches from Cal. Noble, superintendent of the party to construct a wagon road in Minnesota, from which it appears there is now completed, from the Big Gloux to the Missouri river, a road over which any train can pass, and in the course of the menth it will be extended to Fort Ridgeley, the castern terminus on the Missouri river. The Cabinet have had no formal consultation upon the nation is in progress at the Attorney General's office con cerning the basis on which they have been transacting

whert C. Walker, late Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, has been appointed receiving and dis-burning clerk in the agricultural department of the Patent

A letter from the firm of Foster, Rogers & Co., of Cal-outta, dated August 10, (two days after the regular India garding Lucknow, except that General Havelook had re-ceived some reinforcements and was advancing lowards that place. The besieged at Arrak had been saved, and it cost three hundred lives to do it. The Bengal steamer was expected in five days, and it was thought would bring

> The New York State Pair. BUFFALO, Oct 9, 1857.

Notwithstanding the fog that prevailed this foreness amounting almost to rain, the fair ground was well filled with people. The fog broke away in the afternoon, when there was a large audience in attendance to hear the oration of the Ron. Edward Everett. The fair closed this evening, having been very successful. The total receips

Departure of the Canada

HALIFAX, Oct. 9, 1887. sere at 10:30 o'clock tast night, and sailed again for Liverpool at midnight. The weather is clear, with a light

Sr. Louis, Oct. 9, 1807. The New Mexican mail, which left Santa Fe on the 18th ult , reached Independence on the 7th inst.

Oleco and been re-elected to Congress by 4,006 majority.

News from New Mexico.

The Indiana were quiet. The Cheyennes were an

## Rows from Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1557. The advices from Galveston are to the 28th uit. General Twiggs was compelled to detail a force of twen-ty three men to guard the government train from the sius of persons in disguise.

The Cotton Market. New Orleans, Oct. S. 1847. Cotton is depressed and tonding downward, but prices are too irregular for quotations. Sales to day, 2,000 bales. Sales cannot be effected without a sacrifice. Coffee is dull.

Flour is quiet at \$5 75. Yellow corn, 75c. Money is tighter. There is no movement in and no bank checks on New York can be had.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 9, 1887.

Cottom—Sales to day 1,000 bales. The market is small unscitled, but the sales of middling were mainly at 18s. Sales of the week 12,750 bales. Receipts of the week; 40,000 bales. Decreased receipts at this port as compared with last year, 57,000 bales, and ditto at all Southern ports. 88,500 Flour nightly lower—Sales at 80 75. Tellow corn, 75c. Lard firm at 175c. in kegs. Ric coffee neminal—Sales of the week, 1,200 bags, at 10c. a 103c. Money is lighter, and there is nothing daing in freights or exchange, parties awaiting the turn of affairs in New York.

Cotton—The mains for the week add up 3,000 bales, and he receipts 8,000. Stock—20,000 bales. We quote middling nominally 12%c.

News off Cape Race. Arrangements for procuring news from the Buropean Steamers.

In consequence of the temporary failure of the Atlanta telegraph cable, we, in conjunction with our associates of the New York Associated Press, have decided to employ a substantial news yacht at Newfoundland, for the pur-pose of boarding, off Cape Race, all the steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Bromen, Giasgow, &c., &c., and in this enterprise—so important to the whole public of the United States and British American Provinces we hope to receive the hearty co-operation of all the now established.

If the press should be seconded in this arrange ment by the commanders of the steamers, there is no reason to doubt but that we shall be able to obtain the news from a large majority of the steamers passing within ten or fifteen miles of Cape Race, and by availing ourselves of the New York and Newfoundland Telegrap Line, which is kept in admirable order, we shall be able to spread the European news before our readers in about six or eight days from the time it leaves the English

about 100 tons-will be stationed ten miles due south the Cape Race light, and will carry a red flag, with a black ball in its centre. At night the yacht will display two bold lights, and at short tatervals will send up rockets Should the jacht, from any temporary cause, be removed from her regular station, as above, commanders are nevertheless requested to throw over the news parcel as near as possible at the point indicated, in the hope that the same may be subsequently picked up in season to make the in-telligence valuable to us.

This arrangement will involve very heavy expenditures.

but the Associated Press cheerfully assume the burden, not doubting but that the public will properly appreciate their efforts and satrifices to promote the interests of the commercial public and the pleasure of the general reader.

The Opera at the Academy-Close of the See

Decidedly there should be but two nights in every Opera season in New York—the first and the last. It was re-marked in these columns when the season opened at the Andomy that the crowd of equipages and the brilliant throngs that beset Irving place, reminded one of the crush at her Majesty's theatre on a grand London Opera night. The resemblance to a London closing night, leaving out some of the pomp and circumstance, might have been noticed last night at our Opera House when the first conson of the present management was brought to a close, with an excellent performance of the "Don Glovanni"—
Fresnolini, La Grange, Muse. Strakosch, Labocotta, Gassier and Rocco in the cast as on Wedneeday, and a concert by Thalberg and Vieuxtemps between the acts. The house was refreshingly full and long and strong.

The present season was commenced on Monday, The ber, when M'lle Frezzolini made her début in the United States as Amina in the "Sonnambula," which role she sang twice. She has also sang Lucrezia Borgia, "L'Elieir d'Amore," (twice,) Lucia and Zerlina in " Giovanni," (twice,) and has appeared once in concert. It is not too much to my that M'lie Freggolini has etendily gained in the public estimation, and fully affirme European reputation. Madame de La Grange her restrice at the Academy on the 18th tember as Norma, when M'me Strakosch "Adalgian" (her first appearance this sesson). Mms. de La Grange has also sung in the "Barber" twice, in "Ermani," the "Puritani," and "Don Giovanni." M'lle Vostvali has sung in "Lucrozia Bergia," "Ernani" (Carlo V.), and the "Trovatore." Signor Brignoll made his appearance here Amodio sang in the "Trovatore." Signor Gausier, one of the very bost artists we have ever had here, has made a deep impression on the public, in the "Barber," "Den "Glovanni," &c., &c. The new conductor of the orches-tra, Anschutz, has filled his difficult and responsible pea teen opera performances have been given, with one eratoria performance on Sunday, and during the concerts cisewhere. We do not remember a short erases which has been conducted so boildly and liberally as this. The expenses, we bear, are very heavy-with and all amounting to about twenty thousand dollars per month. The managers, however, state that although the inancial crisis came near to ruin the Opera, yet as all their artists are engaged to sing in concerts likewise, without extra pay, they have been able to go on without loss.

The performance of last night was a fitting finale to the season. Pecuniarily it was an improvement upon any of the season. The opera was sung better than on Wednesday. day, with one exception—Madame Strakosoh being ill, was replaced by another artist not quite her equal. Between the acts Mr. Vieuxtemps played a fundation for the violin in such a masterly manner as to compet an encore—a great triumph for the house and the occasion. M. Thaiberg played his funtaria from "Lucrezia Borgia," and received even more than his usual reward at the hands of to

For the present the campaign is to be wound up at the academy with very tempting performances on this and on Sunday night, for the details of which we refer our readers

The next season, we are informed, will commence or the 26th, with the "Don Glovanni," to be succeeded by "Semiramide," "Tancredi," the "Nonze di Figaro," and several other classical operas. During this season Formes, the ... out bases, with a new teaer, now on route for the

BURYOR'S THEATER.-Miss Cushman has during the week repeated to nightly throngs her celebrated character of Meg Merrilles, and has stamped herself as pre-emissisting great. If a single doubt were previously ent speciacle of this most striking performance would alone afford unquestionable proof that she is the most powerful actrem at present on the stage. Her effect in this great character is really wonderful. From the moment that she presents herself upon the boards, she arrests the specie tor's attention, and retains it to the last. If any of could be made, it is that the part is almost overdone effect at last becomes positively painful. When she first appears als is the very embodiment of a Pythonous. Sir Walter Scott himself never imagined a Gipsy half so terrible. We could almost wish that the startling stilled to which she first bursts upon the boards were not so pre longed, for its impression upon us is almost enough to make us shedder.

This, however, is the true touchsione and indication of

This, however, is the true touchsione and indication of genius. Great as the character is in the original, in herepresentation of it she makes it greater still. Every other part sinks into insignificance. Mr. M. Smith, as Dominio Sampson, is amusing; Mr. Flaher, as Dandie Dinmons, is more than respectable; Mr. Holman imparts unexpected interest to that most uninversiting of all characters, Harry Bortram. Colonel Mannering and his daughter (sinter in the play) find able representatives in Mr. J. Barrett and Miss Clifton; but they all appear as more puppets by the side of Miss Cush man, who alone engages and monopolities the gare and attention of the autience throughout the evening. Another striking feature of this great pe